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(54) Title: CARBON NANOTUBES IN STRUCTURES AND REPAIR COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: A method for repairing fiber-reinforced composite structures while maintaining original EM and lightning protection using carbon nanotubes, fibers, and thermoset resins is disclosed. According to one embodiment of the invention, the method comprises preparing a damaged area for repair; preparing a repair patch for the damaged area, the repair patch comprising nanotubes; applying the repair patch to the damaged area; and curing the repair patch. A repair patch for a composite structure having a conductive layer is disclosed. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the repair patch includes a binder and nanotubes. A repair resin for repairing a composite structure having a conductive layer is disclosed. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the repair layer includes a resin and nanotubes. A putty for repairing a composite structure having a conductive layer is disclosed. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the putty includes a base and electrically conductive carbon nanotubes.

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CARBON NANOTUBES IN STRUCTURES AND REPAIR COMPOSITIONS.

Rights in the Invention

This invention was made, in part, with support from the United States
5 Government and the United States may have rights to the invention.

Relation to Other Applications

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No.
60/278,417 entitled "Method for Repairing Fiber-Reinforced Composite Structures
while Maintaining Original EMI and Lightning Protection using Carbon Nanotubes,
10 Fibers, and Thermoset Resins" filed March 26, 2001, which is entirely incorporated
by reference.

Background of the Invention**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the
15 manufacture and repair of composite structures that contain conductive layers and,
more particularly, to methods using nanotubes for manufacturing and repairing
fiber-reinforced composite structures that provide and maintain EM and lightning
protection.

2. Description of the Background

20 Composite structures that contain conductive layers to impart
electromagnetic (EM) and lightning strike protection to the structure are known in
the art. These composites can function alone, or in conjunction with other structural
parts, to protect an entire enclosure. Typically, these types of composites may be
found in fiber-reinforced polymer matrix composite walls, decks, roofs of a
25 building, ships, vehicles, aerospace crafts, electrical housings, etc. In addition to the
mechanical benefits of using such composite structures, the fabrication of these
structures provides an electrically conductive layer that protects the structure from
damage from lightening strikes (see publication numbers MIL-HDBK-1004/6, 1988;

AD-A 252 281, 1992; NRL/MR/4654-92-6986) and transmission of broadband EM radiation.

The protective conductive layer is installed during the fabrication of the structure and remains functional until damaged. Damage can result from a lightning strike, or mechanical impact or stress from deliberate enemy attack. Resulting damage can be exhibited as a crack or hole, or any separation that interrupts electrical conductivity in the area of the damage, which thereby allows the transmission of EM and reduces the conductive pathway for mitigation of lightning strike.

Known techniques used to repair the structure's electrical and mechanical properties typically involve cutting the damaged area from the structure, routing the hole to form steps at each layer of the composite, and filling the whole with new layers of fiber and resin. For an example of such a process, see Composite Repair, available from Fibre Glast Developments Corporation, Brookville, Ohio.

If the conductive layer is included in the repair patch, that patch must make electrical contact to the electrical layer existing in the damaged structure to provide the same layer of EM and lightning protection as the original structure. The electrically conductive layer in the structure typically includes conductive materials, such as metal-coated fibers of carbon, glass, or polymers, foils of metals, and screens of metals. Electromagnetic materials, and their properties, are known in the art. See Neelakanta, Perambur S. Handbook of Electromagnetic Materials, CRC Press, Inc., New York, 1995. Once the layers of the composite are damaged, however, making electrical contact with the metal coating on the fibers forming the protective layer is very difficult and often practically impossible such that the damaged structure is considered damaged beyond repair and an entirely new structure must be manufactured.

In traditional patch repair techniques, the two conductive layers have only incidental contact wherever the conductive fibers happened to make contact. even if some effort is made to commingle the fibers from the patch to those in the structure. Exposure of the structures conductive a fiber is very difficult and does not

guarantee that contact between the repair fiber and the structure will occur during cure and final assemble of the other nonconductive (structural) layers of the patch.

The level of difficulty of the repair is greatly increased when such repairs must be conducted during armed conflicts, such as in the repair of a naval ship during battle. The damaged ship is both more vulnerable to attack and less capable of defending itself due to the loss of EM protection.

Summary of the Invention

A need has arisen for compositions and methods for the manufacture and repair of fiber-reinforced composite structures that provide EM and lightning protection.

One embodiment of the invention is directed to methods for the manufacture of composite structures using nanotubes that provide EM and lightning protection to the structure. The method comprises preparing composite to include nanotubes that impart a conductivity to the composite and, optionally, curing the nanotube-containing composite. Structures damaged by EM, lightning or other electrical energy can be repaired quickly and efficiently, and without the need for elaborate patching. Further, due to the presence of nanotubes, it may not be necessary to repair the structure at all to maintain sufficient and continued protection from lightning and other violet discharges of energy.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to methods for the repair of composite structures using nanotubes that impart or maintain existing EM and lightning protection to the structure. The method comprises preparing a damaged area for repair; preparing a repair patch comprising nanotubes that provide an electrically conductive layer for forming to the damaged area; applying the repair patch to the damaged area; and, optionally, curing the repair patch. The repair patch may be comprised of composite material of the damaged area, binder material, and carbon nanotubes. Alternatively, the repair patch may be comprised of putty or another moldable material plus carbon nanotubes that can be simply pressed and molded into the damaged area.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to nanotube-containing resins and putties for the manufacture and/or repair of composite

structures. The materials allow for efficient repair and maintain or impart an electrically conductive function that overcomes a hole or separation within the structure.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to methods for the manufacture and/or repair of the mechanical and electrical portions of composite structure. Manufacture or repair of mechanical aspects are performed using traditional techniques with the inclusion or substitution of nanotube filled resins and chopped fibers. Fibers may be metallic or other electrically conductive substances that allow for contact between a patch and a damaged area of a structure.

Another embodiment of the invention is directed to layers comprising electrically conductive nanotubes that can be pressed into damaged areas of a composite structure. Layers may be moldable and/or precut to desired lengths and sizes for application as patches to damaged areas of a composite structure. A single or plurality of layers may be composed of composite material or precursor materials that require curing for sealing to a damaged structure. Alternatively, one or more layers may be films or coatings that are added or applied to composite structures to allow for future repair with carbon nanotube containing materials.

Other embodiments and advantages of the invention are set forth, in part, in the following description and, in part, may be obvious from this description, or may be learned from the practice of the invention.

Description of the Invention

The present invention overcomes the problems identified in the prior art by incorporating carbon nanotubes into composite structure including binder resins, putties, insertion layers and other components of a composite structure forming conductive layers in the structure and/or a composite patch necessary or helpful to facilitate repairs.

It was surprisingly discovered that the presence of nanotubes in the structure or repair materials imparts electrical conductivity to those materials, which, in turn, facilitates electrical continuity between conductive fibers in the structure. When damaged, these structures can be easily repaired with patches containing nanotubes that allow for formation of conductive layers between the patch and the

structure. The presence of the nanotube alone without the conductive fiber also provides some electrical protection, such as EM and lightning strike protection; however, the addition of the conductive fibers enhances the electrical conductivity, electrical current carrying capacity such as for lightening protection, and increases
5 the likelihood of direct fiber-to-fiber contact in the final repair.

Composite structure to which can be applied the methods and compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, aircraft parts, automobile parts, electrical device housings, support structures, walls of enclosures, and combinations thereof. These composites may be comprised of a large variety of
10 many different polymers, metals, plastic compounds, and other such support materials. Typically, these materials house instruments and other devices that are electrically sensitive and subject to damage upon exposure to electrical energy such as from a lightning strike, electromagnetic (EM) radiation or other electrical discharge. Composites of the invention may uniformly or non-uniformly comprise
15 carbon nanotubes within their matrix or other electrically conductive fibers. Alternatively, composite structure may be coated with carbon nanotube containing paint. Preferably, the coating at least partially and more preferably totally encompasses the composite structure to provide complete protection of the structure or devices contained within the structure from external electrical energy. In
20 addition, the composite structure itself may be the electrically sensitive material, not necessarily because it contains electrically sensitive instruments, but because it conducts electrical energy such as the exterior or an airplane.

Preferably, the carbon nanotubes or other electrically conductive fibers (e.g. chopped fibers) are within the composite structure, the resin, a putty used
25 to repair the structure, or are within an insert or layer to be applied to the damaged area. Carbon nanotubes are preferably present in the composite structure at less than 20%, preferably less than 10%, more preferably less than 2%, and still more preferably at less than 0.5%. Carbon nanotubes are preferably present in putties, resins and individual layers at greater than 25%, preferably greater than 50%, more
30 preferably greater than 75%, still more preferably greater than 90%. Still more preferably, the repair materials are pure carbon nanotubes. Alternatively, the repair

materials may comprise carbon nanotubes and additional chemicals such as carbon black, buckeyballs, fullerenes or other electrically conductive materials such as organic or inorganic metal compounds (e.g. indium tin oxides, zinc oxides). Such materials contain typically contain carbon at greater than 25%, preferably greater than 50%, more preferably greater than 75%, still more preferably greater than 90%. Still more preferably, the repair materials are comprised of all carbon.

Layers of carbon nanotubes or insert materials, at most any percentage of carbon, can further comprise moldable agents such as putties and plasticizers that allow for the layer to be molded to the damaged area thereby creating a tight fit between the layer and the structure. Additional composite material can be pressed into the damaged area covered by the layer to further seal and provide desired structural support to the damaged composite structure.

Successful manufacture and/or repair of an electrically-conductive structure depends on bridging the gap between the conductive fibers layer in the structure and those in the repair patch. By incorporating the nanotube into the original structure prior to damage, the area with which to make electrical contact is enlarged, thereby facilitating contact with the repair patch layers. The repair patch conductive fiber layer may also be immersed in a layer of resin that may include nanotubes. Further, putty may be used to fill any gap in this region. In one embodiment, the putty may be composed of resin, chopped fibers (conductive or nonconductive) such as metal or carbon particles, and electrically conductive carbon nanotubes. To further facilitate the repair, the layer of resin containing the conductive fibers in the structure may contain carbon nanotubes, and may be easily removed by through dissolution, or etching, with a predetermined solution in order to remove the resin that surrounds the conductive fibers in the area/region/edge of repair. The removal of resin surrounding the fibers exposes more of the fibers metal surface, and the increased surface area consequently increases the likelihood of establishing a low-resistance electrical contact with those fibers in the repair patch or the putty.

One method for repairing fiber-reinforced composite structures, according to one embodiment of the present invention, first comprises removing the

damaged area from the composite structure. This may be done in a manner that is known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Next, the damaged area is prepared. In one embodiment, a resin may containing nanotubes may be applied to the damaged area and then removed through dissolution, or etching, with a predetermined solution. This exposes more of the fibers metal surface, and the increased surface area consequently increases the likelihood of establishing a low-resistance electrical contact with those fibers in the repair patch or the putty. Next, a composite patch containing nanotubes is sized to fit in the damaged area. In one embodiment, the nanotubes may be single-walled nanotubes ("SWNT"). In another embodiment, the nanotubes may be multiple-walled nanotubes ("MWNT").

The patch size may be the same size or larger than the size of the damaged area. In another embodiment, the patch size can be slightly smaller than the damaged area. In one embodiment, the patch may be applied to the damaged area with a resin that contains nanotubes. In another embodiment, putty containing electrically conductive nanotubes may be applied to the repair area. Depending on the chemical nature and requirements of the composite, the repair area can be cured preferably using heat, radiation such as UV radiation, a chemical curing agent, or by other means well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other embodiments and uses of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein. All references cited herein, including all U.S. and foreign patents and patent applications, all priority documents, all printed publications, and all government publications cited or referenced herein, for whatever reason, are specifically and entirely incorporated herein by reference.

U.S. Patent Application entitled "Coating Comprising Carbon Nanotubes and Methods for Forming Same", which is being filed contemporaneously herewith, including its priority document, Provisional Application No. 60/278,419, filed March 26, 2001, are specifically and entirely incorporated herein by reference.

It is intended that the specification and examples be considered exemplary only, with the true scope and spirit of the invention indicated by the following claims.

Claims:

1. A method for manufacturing a composite structure that is resistant to damage from a lightning strike comprising constructing said composite structure with one or more components that contain electrically conductive carbon nanotubes.

5 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the composite structure is selected from the group consisting of aircraft parts, automobile parts, electrical device housings, support structures, walls of enclosures, and combinations thereof.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more components is selected from the group consisting of base polymer materials, putties, and resins.

10 4. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more components that contains electrically conductive carbon nanotubes comprises one or more layers that substantially encompass said composite structure.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein a layer of said one or more layers comprises greater than 50% carbon nanotubes.

15 6. The method of claim 4 wherein a layer of said one or more layers comprises greater than 90% carbon nanotubes.

7. The method of claim 4 wherein a layer of said one or more layers comprises greater than 95% carbon.

20 8. A composite structure that is resistant to a lightning strike made by the method of claim 1.

9. A method for repairing a damaged composite structure wherein the damage decreased electrically conductivity of said structure comprising applying a patch to a damaged area wherein said patch contains carbon nanotubes that provide an electrical connection between said patch and said composite structure sufficient
25 to at least partially restore said decreased electrical conductivity.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the patch is further comprised of a composite material.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein the patch is further comprised of a putty.

30 12. The method of claim 9 further comprising the step of preparing the damaged area for repair.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the step of preparing comprises removing a damaged section from the damaged area and exposing a conductive layer surrounding the damaged area.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein the step of preparing comprises
5 sizing the patch for the damaged area.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein the step of preparing comprises applying a resin to the damaged area wherein said resin contains electrically conductive fibers that will electrically interact with said patch.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the electrically conductive fibers
10 comprise carbon nanotubes.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of preparing further comprises applying a solvent to remove the resin, but not the electrically conductive fibers, such that said electrically conductive fibers remain on said damaged area to electrically interact with said patch.

18. The method of claim 12 wherein the step of preparing comprises
15 applying a putty containing nanotubes to the damaged area.

19. The method of claim 9 further comprising the step of curing the patch.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the step of curing comprises
20 applying heat, radiation, a chemical curing agent or a combination thereof, to the damaged area.

21. A damaged composite structure repaired by the method of claim 9.

22. A repair patch for a composite structure having a conductive layer,
comprising a binder and electrically conductive carbon nanotubes.

23. The repair patch of claim 22 which contains greater than 50% carbon
25 nanotubes.

24. The repair patch of claim 22 which contains greater than 90% carbon.

25. A resin for repairing a composite structure comprising electrically
conductive carbon nanotubes.

26. The resin of claim 25 which contains greater than 50% carbon
30 nanotubes.

27. The resin of claim 25 which contains greater than 90% carbon.

28. A putty for repairing a composite structure comprising a base and electrically conductive carbon nanotubes.

29. The putty of claim 28 which contains greater than 50% carbon
5 nanotubes.

30. The putty of claim 28 which contains greater than 90% carbon.

31. A layer for application to a damaged area of a composite structure that restores electrically conductivity across said damaged area comprising electrically conductive carbon nanotubes.

10 32. The layer of claim 31 which comprises greater than 50% carbon nanotubes.

33. The layer of claim 31 which comprises greater than 90% carbon.

34. The layer of claim 31 further comprising an agent that allows for molding of said layer into a damaged area.

15 35. The layer of claim 34 wherein the agent is a plasticizer.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/09142

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61K 9/14, 33/44; B05D 5/12; B32B 5/16; H01B 1/24.

US CL : 252/511; 428/36.9, 332, 408.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 252/511; 428/36.9, 332, 408.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WEST (USPAT and Derwent) search terms: carbon, fibril, nanotube, putty, paste, sealant, binder, lightning.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 01022982A 25 January 1989, first two paragraphs of abstract.	1-5, 8, 25, and 26
Y	US 6,099,965A (TENNENT et al) 08 August 2000 (08.08.2000), col. 5, line 66; col. 13, lines 1-4.	1-4, 8, 25, 28, 31, 34, and 35.
y	US 6,395,199B1 (KRASSOWSKI et al) 28 May 2002 (28.05.2002), col. 5, lines 3-15 and 46-48; col. 7, lines 41-43.	1-4, 8, 25, 28, 31, 34, and 35.
y	US 6,350,516B1 (WEBER et al) 26 February 2002 (26.02.2002), col. 3, lines 28+; col. 6, line 3.	1-4, 8, 25, 28, 31, 34, and 35.

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p>		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&"	document member of the same patent family

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